

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
A LIKELY NEGRO LAD,
 between eighteen and twenty years of age, an excellent house servant.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Sept. 27.

FRENCH and ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL,

At German-Town, six miles from Philadelphia,
 By G. DORFVILLE,
 Late from Cape Francois, where he superintended an Academy for several years.

As Mr. Dorfville and his family are French, as well as a number of boarders, the young Americans placed under his care will have the advantage of joining practice to theory, by which means only, a young man may expect to learn a language properly.

Young gentlemen are taught Latin, Greek, English and French, grammatically; Mathematics, Book Keeping, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and every other useful and ornamental branch of a polite education.
 Sept. 13. coqf

Public Notice.

THE Street Commissioners have at two different times advertised, that the law required that all persons, holding property on streets that were paved, should pave the foot way opposite their lots: The Commissioners now give public notice, that proposals will be received by them on Tuesday the 30th of this instant, from any person or persons desirous to contract to do such pavement by the square yard, and find materials. The proposals to be handed in sealed up, and the contract will be given to the lowest offer.
 Sept. 20. d6.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO BOY as a house servant. Apply to the Printer.
 Sept. 25. d

A Barkeeper Wanted.

TO a person of good character and capable of keeping accounts, (none else need apply) a liberal salary will be given. Enquire at the Hope and Anchor Tavern, corner of Prince's street.
 Sept. 24. 34

WANTED TO HIRE,

A WHITE or BLACK FEMALE SERVANT, about fourteen years of age.
 Enquire of the Printer.
 September 21. d

A CARGO

Of coarse LIVERPOOL SALT, just received and now ready to be delivered from on board the ship Columbia, capt. Hayden, at Harper's wharf, and for sale by
 Ricketts, Newton and Co.
 Sept. 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Rachel from Cadiz, and for Sale by the Subscriber,
 48 boxes Muscadell and Bloom Raisins,
 70 Jars of OLIVES—all in fine order.
 T. SIMMS.
 Aug. 20. d

Just received and for Sale,

A few excellent
 Smoked Salmon and nice table Cod Fish.
 A. WILLIS.
 Sept. 10. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
 King Street,
 AN ELEGANT EDITION OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.

In four handsome Octavo Volumes—Price, well bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a specimen of American paper and printing, which will not suffer by a comparison with any book printed in this country.

A GOLD MEDAL was given to Robert Carr, the Printer of this Bible, by the American Company of Bookellers, as the best specimen of Printing exhibited at their annual meeting at New York last June.

Fairfax Court House Races.

WILL be run for, over a handsome Course at Fairfax Court House, on Thursday the 18th day of October next, a purse of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, free for colts only, or such as have never won a purse, two mile heats, and on Friday the 12th, (the next day) a purse of EIGHTY DOLLARS, free for any horse, mare or gelding.
 Non subscribers to pay double entrance.

Thomas G. S. Tyler,
 Secretary.

Sept. 22.

24W2W

Printing in all its various branches executed at this office with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch.

FROM THE [Bost.] REPERTORY.

Democracy does every thing by the people and nothing for them. Demagogues are despots, and as such are liable to be dethroned by violence. The people are slaves, labelled over with the titles of sovereignty, governed not by force, but by whim, prejudice and passion. Nothing is easier than to excite popular sympathies and passions, nothing so difficult to control, nothing so cruel, unjust or violent. We are fast approaching the evils of such a state, and the nearer we come the more insensible we grow. Dangers, that once would have armed us are grown familiar; and we drive from our thoughts what upbraids our negligence. The frequent violation of known principles has already more than half fitted us for the scourge of practical democracy; for when that spirit, which kindles at the first attempt to rob us of our rights, loses its tone, nothing but the form, the mere ceremony of slipping on the collar and snapping the lock remains to be done. At this time Mr. Jefferson himself is nothing less than the head of a democratic club, and the constitution little more than its resolutions. His administration is as much at war with the very principle of all free governments, as his private life is with the rules of virtue, if the constitution is to be the test in one case, and the bible the other.

The system of turning men out of office for a difference of opinion was begun by Mr. Jefferson, and he alone is answerable for its consequences. The mischief of this systematic operation is incalculable and incurable. I might here dwell upon the abusive and unconstitutional practice of creating vacancies to fill them; upon the injustice done to individuals, their merits and services, and upon the characters of those who fill their places; but this is not so much to my purpose as to show the hostility of the present administration to any form of free government. Upon this plan the President of the United States puts himself necessarily at the head of a faction, composed of all those who expect favor or reward. His personal character is the only question of moment to those who are patriots by trade. Their business is to study his weakness, to minister to his vices, and to forward his plans of ambition. They well know the only condition upon which he will give, and they can receive, and as all depends upon their success, they will be zealous. Is he vain? Is he a trifle in science? Is he studious of literary fame? Authors from Castle William dedicate their books to him, and are noticed with kindness. All the grubs and insects of natural history rise on new wings, and buzz their applause in his ear. New species in all the kingdoms of nature, are discovered for his amusement. Does he cheat his neighbour with dexterity? Let Gabriel Jones answer. This is a precious fact to regues; they eventually become his friends upon principle. Does he wish to destroy the fame of a rival? The pillory and the jail are robbed to furnish men for the work. Old offenders who would not flinch even when a Washington was pointed out for their object, fugitives from justice, the outcasts of society, and the disgrace of it, must constitute the pretorian band in revolutionary times. They will be loyal to the man, who will protect and reward them; and the natural enemy of the government that has strength enough to execute its laws. If such a man is President what have they to fear? If such a man is not President what have they not to fear? Well may such men call an honest administration the reign of terror; I always thought there was great propriety in the application. Is he a Joseph Surface in morals? Why should not ——— and ——— and ——— be his friends.

This system applies itself to all the weakness the passions, and vices of the human nature. To some it comes in the shape of a bride. A man is in office, or wants one, who has professed sentiments opposed to those who can give and take away his bread at pleasure. Though a moderate man, he begins to think he has been too violent, and that men may mean well though they act wrong. By degrees, black begins to whiten; "we are all federalists all republicans"—the man is gone, he is fixed in office.

Vanity and petty ambition make dupes faster than a Jefferson can find offices. It is the curse of our country that flattery has made politicians out of nothing.

The tale of our virtue and knowledge, of our fitness for Republican institutions has been so long repeated that every man, who does not believe that we are a people without passions, vice or ignorance, an exception to the experience of all other governments is considered as an enemy to liberty.

Our health is so bad, that nothing but poison will sustain it. It is such corrupt and corrupting language, that makes Democratic orators by profession, who understand every thing by instinct, who defy all refutation, and confound all sense. Yet such men are all powerful. They work among their equals with effect. They form the primary assemblies of corruption, and display all the passions and vices than can govern the nation. The Post-Office of the village will satisfy the ambition of these zealots. But there is a class of men of larger views, who have some talents and influence, who are goaded on by a sense of scorn, and the hope of great rewards, to make great efforts. They have little regard to the man they support; they would desert him with triumph and leave him to perish with infamy, to join one more popular and successful. They study his character as they would learn the use of an instrument; they look to office as the means of plunder or revenge.

Such are the men, who will necessarily collect about such a man as Mr. Jefferson; and in popular governments, Jeffersons will always be found. If then it becomes the practice to give offices to partisans and parasites only, the election of a President will form the pivot, upon which every thing will turn. It will be felt in every corner of the country, and give new life and new directions to the great mass of corruption in it, till elections are no longer needed.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

Retrospect—As the flight of Mr. Jefferson during the war is generally questioned by his party, whenever the approach of an election causes his merits to be more particularly canvassed, it has been suggested that we ought once for all to enter fully into a proof of that matter. At present however, we do not consider it so important; though it is not unlikely but at some convenient time we shall go to the pains of preparing ourselves completely on that subject. We should be glad, however, first to see in what way his partisans undertake to defend or acquit him, and in what way they answer the testimony against him, which has already been submitted to the public. For any thing we have heard or seen, we should have a right to take the fact for granted; though even if that were not the case we apprehend there are objections enough repeatedly established, and in part admitted to the conduct of Mr. Jefferson since he has been president, and to the doings of his friends, which should turn from him every man in the community who is a sincere seeker of the truth. For ourselves we have been almost tired out, in collecting and recounting over and over again all the evidences of guilt and unworthiness in the now ruling faction: And we have seen so little effect produced even by conviction itself, and such an unwillingness to be convinced, that it appears almost useless to repeat what has already been so often urged. However, as at this moment, when the annual elections in our state are at hand, it may be wished by our friends in some of the counties, that even the faithful should be reminded of the leading causes why, so long as they continue honest and informed, they must continue opposed to the Jeffersonian system, we shall now merely single out some of the principal wrongs which have been done under that system. To make out a full list would require at least a full volume.

The reign of Mr. Jefferson began by professions of "equal and exact justice to all men," and of abhorrence to every thing like political persecution. It has proceeded in the dismission from almost every office worth the having of men of long tried integrity and patriotism on the avowed and sole reason that they were federalists. The war-worn veteran has not escaped; nor the venerable Putnam the only instance in which the faithful follower of Washington in the battles of the revolution, has been turned aloof, for since following Washington's principles and those he "cordially approved of."

Under this reign the revilers of Washington have been especially countenanced and favoured. Tom Paine, the infidel too, was invited here. Callender's fine was remitted unconstitutionally—and Duane has pocketed his thousands of dollars a year.

In the place of good men turned out, the worst men have been put in, turbulent and designing foreigners, persons such as Albert Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, whose tongue even breaks out language, as in the whiskey insurrection of '94 he helped to break our laws.

Mr. Jefferson said some of our taxes could be spared. We find the taxes on certain luxuries, such as carriages and loaf sugar taken off. The duties on necessities,

such as salt, brown sugar and coffee still remain.

Fifteen millions of debt have been imposed upon us for the purchase of Louisiana, and a new impost duty of two and a half per cent. Except Salt Mountains, horned frogs and naval backed hogs, we yet see no advantage from the purchase, and we do see that the Louisianians are already in open rebellion. We see too, that they are led on by a certain Edward Livingston, late Mr. Jefferson's district attorney for New-York, where for public monies used in his hands, the public have got a judgment against him for one hundred thousand dollars.

The constitution has been broken in innumerable cases, particularly in the case of the judiciary, who are more and more reduced to a state of slavish dependence on the President and his Congress. To complete the whole, the forms of impeachment are made use of, to ruin the venerable Judge Chase, for the crime of federalism who has been all his life in the service of his country.

Public monies have been wasted or misapplied, in the useless change of ambassadors, in Dawson's unnecessary trip to France, in the unwarranted expence of repairing a French privateer, in the sale of the bank stock, &c. &c. and public monies have been voted away in silence or in secret sittings with doors closed against public observation.

Salaries for the great officers of the government, which the party said were too high in federal times, have been fixed higher than they would have been under the terms of the federal law.

The best establishments in the country have been violated or destroyed. Our navy has not been spared. At this moment our helpless commerce is insulted and plundered with impunity. The nation is degraded abroad, and weak, distracted, and mean at home.

Of such truths as these there is no end; if the few we have mentioned are not sufficient to disgust any people with Jefferson's administration, hypocritical as it is foolish and wicked, nothing can have that effect, nor would they believe "tho' one rose from the dead."

If we in Maryland turn from the view of the general government to that of the state, what do we find to console us? nothing but the same sort of vice acting on a lower scale. Of this there is scarcely a country in which every citizen has not full proof before his eyes—Each need only look to the way in which their own little local affairs are managed, and behold what manner of men are every where appointed to rule over us.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 4.

On the 20th ult. M. D'Oubail, the Russian Charge des Affaires in France, had received a courier with dispatches, which require an immediate answer; he therefore went directly to the office of the Foreign Department, where he was informed by M. Callar, its Chief *ad interim*, that the Emperor being on the coast, and Talleyrand at the waters of Bourbon d'Archaubau, until further orders from the Emperor, the communications could not be answered; though they would be received and forwarded to his Majesty, whose determination should be sent to M. D'Oubail as soon as obtained. It will be seen that the absence of Bonaparte and his Minister, at the moment when a courier from St. Petersburg was expected, with the Emperor's Ultimatum, is merely a political trick to gain time, as, should the month of August pass in temporising, and without any open rupture with Russia, the season will be too far advanced for the Russian naval and military forces to co-operate with England this year at least upon a large scale, and, during the winter, changes may occur of which the Corsican Usurper will take advantage, either to embroil his opposers, or to bring about a pacification with them.

INTELLIGENCE FROM PARIS.

From the 12th to the 27th July, 1804.

The house of her majesty the Empress it is said, is almost completed. Madame de la Rochefoucault is appointed her Lady of Honor; Madame Lavalet, her Dressing Lady; and Mesdames les Marceffales, Lasnes, and Ney, & Mesdames de Vaude, d'Arberry, Savini, and Duchedel, were appointed Ladies of the Palace.

The Emperor has appointed Vice-Admiral Latouche, Colonel-General Inspector of the coasts of the Mediterranean.

Cardinal Fesch is appointed to the Emperor, his sister to the Empress, each of their Imperial Highnesses, sisters to the Emperor, her private establishment, consisting of a Countess, one master of the Chamber, one master of the Chamber, two Ladies in waiting, six Ecuyers, six Chamber Maids, six Valets, six Coachmen, and twelve footmen, not including valets, jockies, cup-bearers, &c. The expence of the Emperor's Majesty the Emperor, and no person can be appointed without being approved of by his Majesty. The dress of the Emperor, is to be white, covered with embroidered purple mantle will be surrounded by oak and oak branches, embroiled, peace, and civic virtue.

Imperial Sword—A sword lately presented to his Majesty Napoleon a sword which had been used by him for these four years.

The handle of the sword is of an Arabian Horse, Mercury and Mars. Under the guard, appears the God of war, surrounded by her laurel wreath which she wears, other heroes, that they may be the blade of the most workmanship, damask with an inscription in gold characters, bears these words: *conquer thy enemies, and nations of peace.* On the blade, justice crown.

The upper ornament is set in fine pearl, fished from Amine in Finland. The upper ornament represents Pallas, seated and holding a column upon which is seen P. P. besides the column, banners of the Republics is holding in her right hand the bust of Bonaparte, couched a lion.

The second ornament is on horseback, surmounted by a helmet, because of Bonaparte.

Upon the ornament, in the middle, Bonaparte is seen seated in his chariot, and happy to save France.

The upper part of the second ornament is mounted upon a chariot by four horses, and the army.

The second part represents the Emperor, seated on horseback, and terminating with a helmet.

The fifth part represents the Emperor, seated on horseback, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the fourth part of the ornament, and terminates with a helmet.

The fifth part represents the Emperor, seated on horseback, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the sixth part of the ornament, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the seventh part of the ornament, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the eighth part of the ornament, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the ninth part of the ornament, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the tenth part of the ornament, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the eleventh part of the ornament, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the twelfth part of the ornament, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the thirteenth part of the ornament, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the fourteenth part of the ornament, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the fifteenth part of the ornament, and terminating with a helmet.

Upon the sixteenth part of the ornament, and terminating with a helmet.

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Cardinal Fesch is appointed Grand Al-
moner to the Emperor, his nephew.
Each of their Imperial Highnesses, the
processes, sisters to the Emperor, is to
her private establishment and house-
hold, consisting of a Court-Martial, one
Master of the Horse, one prefect of the
Palace, one master of the Ceremonies, two
chamberlains, two Ladies in Waiting, four
Maid of Honor, six Ecuyres, eight Pages,
four Chamber Maids, six Valets de Cham-
ber, six Coachmen, and ten Grooms and
servants, not including valets, Butchers,
stewards, Jockies, Cup-Bearers, Cooks,
&c. The expense of the whole is taken
from his Majesty's private purse, and no person can obtain any ap-
pointment without being previously ap-
proved of by his Majesty the Emperor,
whose commission they will receive.

The dress of the Emperor at his coro-
nation, is to be white, covered with a rich-
embroidered purple mantle. His golden
crown will be surrounded with laurels, ol-
ive and oak branches, emblematical of vic-
tory, peace, and civic virtues.

Imperial Sword—A Swedish armorer
has lately presented to his Imperial majesty
Napoleon a Sword at which he has work-
ed for these four years. The following is
the description of it.

The handle of the sword represents the
head of an Arabian Horse, with busts of
Mercury and Mars. Upon the branch of
the guard, appears the Goddess of recon-
ciliation, surrounded by heroes all crowned
with laurel wreath which she shows to six
other heroes, that they may merit it.

The blade of the most exquisite beauty
and workmanship, damasked and incised
with an inscription in gold letters, Arabic
characters, bears these words: *Thou wilt
conquer thy enemies, and wilt have pity on
the nations of peace.* On the other side
of the blade, justice crowned with glory.

The upper ornament of the scabbard
is set in fine pearl, fished in the river of
Bure-Amine in Finland.

The upper ornament represents the God-
dess Pallas, seated and leaning against a
column upon which is seen the inscription
P. P. Besides the column are the victo-
rious banners of the Republic. The God-
dess is holding in her right hand a buckler,
with the bust of Bonaparte; and at her feet
crouched a lion.

The second ornament represents Bona-
parte, on horseback, surrounded by aids-
de-camp uncovered, because they are speak-
ing to Bonaparte.

Upon the ornament, in the middle of the
scabbard, Bonaparte is seen mounted upon
septuane's car, and happily arriving from
Egypt to save France.

The upper part of the scabbard represents
Bonaparte mounted upon Mercury's car,
drawn by four horses, and hastening to join
the army.

The second part represents the army
which ceases to retreat at the arrival of Bo-
naparte. The third part represents the
battle of Marengo. Bonaparte here ap-
pears on horseback, in the midst of the
re.

Upon the fourth part of the battle conti-
nues, and terminates with a victory.

The fifth part represents a delicious gar-
den, in the middle of which the hero is seen
reposing upon the bosom of the nation,
which unknown to him, places a crown of
laurel upon his head.

Upon the sixth part the hero is seen go-
ing out of his tent under the figure of Alex-
ander: the Amazons throw themselves at
his feet, begging for peace.

Upon the same piece are seen Hercules
and Mars giving each other the hand in to-
ken of reconciliation; they are trampling
upon discord.

Upon the right side of the upper orna-
ment are seen different trophies of war.

The right side of the scabbard represents
the towns and fortresses conquered
by Bonaparte.

The lower part of the scabbard repre-
sents the preparations for a descent, gun-
boats, anchors, cables, masts, sails, &c.
(Paris paper.)

FROM RATISBON, July 13.

This day in the Diet, the Imperial Roy-
al Comital Envoys made the following de-
claration on which no observations were
made by the directory of the Empire.

Verbal declaration of the Imperial and Roy-
al Legation at the Diet in Circulo:

"The Imperial and Royal Legation has
in commission to signify, that his imper-
ial Majesty participates, at all times, in the
confidence which his electoral Highness of
Baden entertains in the friendly sentiments
of France towards the German Empire;
and on this confidence was founded the

hopes of his Majesty, that as the incidents
at Ettenheim and Offenbourg were of that
nature, on which the most friendly and
greatest powers have never omitted to en-
ter into satisfactory explanations, the French
Court would receive, in an amicable manner,
and be desirous to comply with the request
of the empire, for a friendly explanation.

"As his Majesty, therefore, in his nat-
ural view of the subject, cannot apprehend
that the measure proposed, instead of pro-
curing the satisfaction desired, should pro-
duce any new disagreeable consequences,
he cannot but be of opinion, that the pro-
posed deliberations of the Diet should be
proceeded to. The Legation, therefore,
has it in commission, if the other Comital
Legations should receive instructions, to
proceed to the opening of this deliberation,
and to give their votes suitable to their
declarations of the 14th May."

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17.

Captain Franklin, who arrived on Sun-
day from St. Augustine, informs, that
the gale was very severe at that place—
the tide rose to an uncommon height—of
nine vessels there were in the harbour, one
only (the schooner St. Trinidad) rode
out the storm—some of those that went
on shore, however, had been got off, and it
was expected that most of them would be
saved. The town had received no very
serious damage.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Capt. Wilson, of the ship Bellona, ar-
rived at N. York, informs, that Genera-
Moreau and his lady were at Barcelona on
the 27th July, and applied to him for a
passage; but he was under the necessity
of declining their offer, the cabin of the ves-
sel not being sufficiently convenient for
their accommodation. On the 10th Aug.
whilst at Gibraltar, Capt. Wilson was in-
formed that these illustrious characters had
reached Cadiz, from whence they would
embark for the United States.

As it appears that violent bilious Fevers
prevail in many parts of the country, the
following successful modes of treating Dis-
eases of that nature, seems, at this season,
to be particularly worthy of attention.

[Phila. Amer. D. Adv.]

"A long and numerous series of proofs
of the excellency of large doses of Gum A-
rabic in such diarrheas and vomitings as
are caused or protracted by acid matter in
the intestines or stomach led me to conceive
that this medicine might be very useful in
that dreadful vomiting which usually at-
tends the American Yellow Fever. I men-
tioned this my opinion, being in company
with some medical men, amongst whom
was Dr. Marshall, physician extraordinary
to his Sicilian Majesty, who had not long
ago been employed in the medical depart-
ment of the British Army. He said that
he had been witness of three cases in which
accident had proved the justness of my
supposition; for whilst he was at Gibraltar
they had had thirteen patients in this fever
the ten first of whom died. To the ele-
venth was given, by mistake, a very large
quantity of mullage of Gum Arabic, which
proving of great benefit was discontinued,
and the same medicine was equally admin-
istered to the twelfth and thirteenth pa-
tient. All these three, who took
the Gum, recovered.

"In diseases of a lower order I have
frequently given Gum Arabic as far as six
ounces a day, and am persuaded that this
dose may on occasions be doubled, or qua-
drupled. I am, from what I have read &
heard, very much inclined to believe this
Gum might very usefully be given in the
Black Vomit acidulated with Vitriolic A-
cid; which is a form I frequently adopt in
spitting of blood, and in hemorrhages from
the intestinal canal.

"My patients consume annually upwards
of a quintal of this Gum, and have continu-
ally done so for some years past.

"If this communication should be of any
use to humanity, I shall feel the highest
satisfaction.

"WILLIAM BATT, M. D.

"Genoa, the 7th Nov. 1804."

LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

AFTER an interval of some weeks, the
public have been favoured by the appear-
ance of the second volume of this interest-
ing work. Gibbon says it is the peculiar
advantage of English literature, that the

fame of a book read with approbation in
London, immediately spreads to the shores
of the Delaware and the Ganges. Of the
work coming from the pen of Mr. Mar-
shall we may say, it will immediately have
its readers from the lakes to St. Mary's,
from the woods to the ocean. What can
be so interesting to Americans as the event-
ful history of their own empire, the record-
ed patriots. In the pages of Mr. Mar-
shall the aged are calls up the animating
remembrance of his early toils. The young
are told who were their benefactors, receive
in full system, what they had caught as
traditional fragments, and listen with an
enthusiasm to the story that recounts the
glory of their fathers.

After a judicious introduction, present-
ing, under one view, the original settlement
and early progress of the different colonies,
Mr. Marshall has opened the first chapter
of his second volume with an account of
the birth of the illustrious subject of his
work. In this chapter most readers are
presented with a new, and all, with an in-
teresting scene. They are introduced to
Washington at a time of life when char-
acter is unfolding. They see him a youth-
ful soldier, constant, intrepid and aspiring,
and aiming at distinction and thirsting for
glory. They see him, in posts of inferior
military command, the faithful and zealous
executor of every trust, displaying, in the
onset of his military career, a skill and va-
lour that drew admiration from the expe-
rienced and disciplined captains of a mari-
time people. The narrative of this chapter is
successfully conducted, and attains the first
purpose of every narrative, that of leaving
upon the mind a distinct and lively impres-
sion of its subject.

The second Chapter gives a full account
of the causes of the difference between the
colonies and the mother country. The
great question of the right of Britain to tax
her remote subjects is here viewed in e-
very light. To this chapter the American
reader, in a distant generation, will resort
as the voucher of the rectitude and patriot-
ism of his ancestors. He will see in it a
sense of justice that perceived wrong,
and a high minded spirit that stood forth to
resist it. In scenes of political collision
he will be reminded that the birth of his
country was in virtuous jealousy and hon-
orable pride, and will hesitate how he ever
consents to a recall of those pledges of na-
tional security and independence. The re-
mainder of the book comprises a history of
the military operations of the revolution,
from the winter of '76 and '77. Of the
expedition into Canada, a vivid narrative is
given. To have been a spectator of the
conflict at Quebec could alone have given a
more distinct idea of it than Mr. Marshall's
detail. The official letters of General
Washington are copiously spread through-
out the work, and taken in connexion with
existing events, shew in impressive lights,
the quick sighted and pervading apprehen-
sion of an able chief. It will be the praise
of Mr. Marshall's work that it contains so
minute an account of the war. It is pro-
perly observed, that history is biography.
Roscoe's life of Lorenzo of Medicis is a
history of the learning and arts of a modern
Italy.

The life of Alexander embraces a histo-
ry of the overthrow of the Grecian states,
and the biographer of Caesar must shew us
the characters of Brutus and of Anthony.
Dr. Ramsay's history is faithful and in-
teresting; but Mr. Marshall's will, in all
probability, become the standard authority
upon subjects connected with the American
revolution. The latter draws full pictures
of what the former gives general outlines
and only faint sketches.

Of the style of the book before us, it
may be confidently said the general result
is favorable. Its principal characteristics
are, perspicuity and ease; without high or-
nament or periods very glowing. It is so
elevated that it will adorn the library of the
man of letters, and yet so familiar, that
most of its chapters may delight the even-
ing leisure of the mechanic or the husband-
man. The writings of some of the histo-
rians of our language make the taste for
style somewhat luxurious. In the life of
Washington there is now and then an em-
barrassed sentence, and in a few instances,
diction somewhat loose. A nice ear is
sometimes offended by the repetition of
particular modes of expression, and does
not always find the harmony it could wish.
But, whoever is disposed to exert verbal
criticism upon this work, should keep in
mind the peculiar circumstances under
which it has been written; he should recol-
lect that the second volume has extended
to near six hundred octavo pages, and
should be told, that this volume is to be
followed by three more of equal bulk. Mr.
Marshall has shewn himself a sufficient
master of style to assure his readers, that
when, unperplexed by "the pressing hour

of publication" he shall review his composi-
tion for another impression, a task which
at a future day must be imposed on him,
its inaccuracies will disappear. His pages
form a body, the solidity of which qualifies
it to take any polish.

The author's narrative has been suspend-
ed at an interesting crisis of the revolution,
and when the fame of his hero was beaming
with particular lustre. The reader waits
with anxiety for the continuation.

[Phila. Reg.]

The consideration manifested by the Govern-
ment of Spain for the interests of its merchants,
affords an example which will not be lost
on the government of the United States.

If the King of Spain who, comparatively
speaking, confides neither obligation nor re-
sponsibility to his subjects, can, under the influ-
ence of justice, refuse his assent to a national
instrument (however hazardous the result may
be) until its purport shall be fully known and un-
derstood by all his subjects, who may be affected
by its provisions, and with an exact view to
protect their interests; how indispensably does it
become the duty of the Government of the Uni-
ted States to manifest and to enforce the
rights of their merchants, from whose capital,
industry, and enterprise, every thing of the
public supplies is derived—and to whose protec-
tion, in their lawful pursuits, the honor of the
nation is pledged, and the oath of the Govern-
ment solemnly given.

Occasions may certainly occur, when a nation
may be compelled to modify its demands, and
even to surrender the claims of its citizens; but
in all such cases it is the duty of government to
apportion the loss among the community, and
carefully to avoid imposing it on any parti-
cular class—and such has been the practice of
every just and liberal government.

In the instance now pending, no such com-
pulsion does or can exist. The claims of our
merchants are fair, and the means to enforce them
are ample.

And we must expect that a spirit, and an in-
tegrity will prevail to assert the rights of the na-
tion, and to demand justice to all its citizens.

Nor ought any one description of citizens to
view with indifference the wrongs that may be
sustained by another. Disquality the merchant
from pursuing his commerce, and either your re-
venue must cease, or your farms and your work-
shops, must be taxed to make the deficiency.
The millennium is not yet come, and while man
continues the animal he now is Government will
be found essential, not only to his comfort but to
his existence.

Government of necessity induces exorc,
(as witness the multiplied cruelties of Ambrosius
extra under the system of PROTECTED COMMERCE)
and that exorcise can only be delayed by
commerce, or by direct exorc.

Amul your trade by suffering the merchant to
be robbed of his capital, and half the Farm's
sack must go in toll to the mill of the Govern-
ment. (ibid)

A Hint to Tradesmen.

A man who reflects in Duomo, finding it im-
possible to get in his book debts, advertised them
to be sold by auction, pledging himself at the
same time to prove each debt for the purchaser
the amount which this excited was forth, upon so
less than a week not a single debt was to be found
unrolled in the books of the Advertiser.

Epigram on Polygamy.

IF John marries Mary and Mary Anne,
'Tis a very good match between Mary and John.
But if John weds a score—O, woe, woe, and
what a scramble!

It can't be a MATCH—but a BUNDLE of matches.

Remarkable instance of Fecundity. Two
swine of the Chinese breed, belonging to
Mr. Thomas Radeloff, in Glen of Cum-
mertrees, Scotland, have within these last
twelve months, brought forth one hundred
and eleven pigs, viz. First litter, 20th May,
1803, 35; second ditto, 7th November,
1803, 36; third ditto, 7th May, 1804, 39.

SHIP UNITED STATES,
(A Regular Trader.)

has just arrived
From LIVERPOOL,
and will be ready to receive
FREIGHT
for that Port, by the 15th of October. For
terms apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON and Co.
Who have received by fast
ship, a few bales of WOLLENS, &c. which to-
gether with what they have on hand, makes a
handsome assortment, and the whole will be sold
on a liberal credit at costs and charges.
R. N. and Co.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next
General Assembly of Virginia, praying an act
may be passed for removing the sittings of the
County Court of Fairfax, to the town of Coun-
terville, so from a Court House and other pub-
lic buildings can be erected, which it is intended
shall be done by voluntary subscription.
August 31.

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street,
Especially informs the Public that he has received,
from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine
Store, New York, a fresh assortment of the fol-
lowing

Valuable Medicines.

Which are in high esteem and general use through-
out the United States, many of them being sold
cheaper than the drugs of which they are com-
pounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE.

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY
Agent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstructed Coughs, Asthma,
Catarrhs, Sore Throat, and Approaching Consump-
tions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with
the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an
immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time
entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which child-
ren are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and
the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-Gen-
eral of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for
two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever
colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered
medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent
and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome
affection of the throat, accompanied with hoarseness and
with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Ham-
ilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving
public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Amos Healy, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured
by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated
disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several
months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty,
and was often thrown into weakness, fevers when he
attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would
frequently fail in such a degree that he could only at-
tempt to whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks
without a return of his complaints, and desires to give
this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medi-
cine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints
which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscre-
tion—excess in climates unfavourable to the constitu-
tion—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or
any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or ex-
cessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females,
at a certain period of life—bad habits, &c. &c.
And is proved by long and extensive experience to be
absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,
Consumptions,
Lowness of spirits,
Loss of appetite,
Impurity of the blood,
Hysterical affections,
Inward weakness,
Sensitiveness of the
stomach, (or whites),
Barnacles,
Violent cramps in the
stomach and bowels,
Indigestion,
Melancholy,
Gout in the stomach,
Pain in the limbs,
Relaxations,
Involuntary emissions,
Obstinate gleet,
Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and
obstinacy of disease has brought on a general imper-
viment of the system, excessive debility of the whole
frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment
for cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this
medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRA

OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, pa-
rasy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.
And has performed more cures in the above complaints
than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Ham-
ilton's Essence, or Extra of Mustard, which I believe
has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (a that kind
named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had
laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every
article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treat-
ment received in practice for the cure of this obstinate
disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty
to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, be-
tween Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, volun-
tarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife
Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent
rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence
of a severe cold affecting her, as to be confined to her bed
for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the
most alarming apprehension of remaining a cripple for life,
notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice
was followed, and every probable remedy attempted;
when seeing several cases of cures performed by Ham-
ilton's Essence and Extra of Mustard, they were procured
from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street.
The first application enabled her to walk across the
room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual
state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Forten, Esq.
one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of
one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes,
of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous
complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions
or humors in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, to commonly complained of as operating with vio-
lence on the contrary, particular excellence of this
remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution;
causing nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is
so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most
delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week
old should no worms exist in the body, or with with-
out pain or swelling, cleans the stomach and bowels of
whatever is bad or offensive, and thereby prevent the
production of worms, and many fatal disorders. They
are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross hu-
mors, and in curing all bilious complaints, and in
mildly purgative that can be used on

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four
kinds, viz. the Tape or large round worm, the Ascaris,
or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short,
flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worm,
so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many
yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and
most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagree-
able breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupte-
d gums—itching in the nose and about the feet—Con-
vulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of
speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irre-
gular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes
voracious—Purging, with slimy and foetid stools—Vomit-
ing—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the
stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with low fever,
or slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry
cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy
countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms
should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have
been constantly attended with success in all complaints
similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the
warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and
purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually
destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is
likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and
has restored to health and strength a great number when
in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular
and plain instructions are given for every part of the ne-
cessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness;
having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—by Hamilton's Worm Destroy- ing Lozenges.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of
which any person may ascertain, either by letter
or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Har-
ford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about two
months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm,
which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite
the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and
intolerable pains, rendering the gnawing and tearing of
his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep,
and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be con-
ceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waned
rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was
unable to attend to any business—when he heard of
some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm
lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away a-
bout FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the pos-
session of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon
convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered
its full vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for
more of their medicine, with their advice—from which
resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in
several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT
YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and
Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts
are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours,
and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further
inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm
lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary,
yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their opera-
tion on the human body, even taken in large doses, as
Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abun-
dantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-
town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER
minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to
me as a very adequate means for the cure of children af-
flicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my
family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I
might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish,
different other means had proved abortive. My eldest
boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night
grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be
in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none
of the medicines administered, until I gave him two
doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which car-
ried off a substance to all appearance a mercurial but
upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living
animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually
infest children came from him. Since that period he grew
remarkably better in health and though lean, has got a
fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions
I have used this medicine as a purgative, without bringing
on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so of-
ten occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole I
judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of
the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper force of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much indis-
position both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them,
root and branch, without giving pain.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Eu-
rope, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent materials (the basis
of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing
and removing freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,
freckles, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.
The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without irritating
that natural, inflexible perspiration which is essential to
health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and perma-
nent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improv-
ing the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.
Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beau-
tiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses
and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious
slime and foulness, which is inclined to accumulate, never
fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether
the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections
of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the
small-pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strength-
ening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its ex-
cellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immedi-
ate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,
Which is warranted infallible remedy at one appli-

cation, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant
women, or infants a week old, containing not a particle
of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient, what
ever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart
which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be
used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every
age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and
amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and
thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with
fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold,
if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for
removing habitual colic—sickness at the stomach,
and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all
persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants,
Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Peters-
burg; T. Green, Fredericksburg; G.
Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk;
Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow
Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Alexandria County, ss.

June Term, 1804.

Abram Skelton, complainant,
AGAINST
Stephen Stephens, Amos Allifon,
Jacob Geiger, and Da-
niel C. Brent, defendants.

THE defendants Stephen Stephens and Amos
Allifon, not having entered their appearance and
given security according to the act of Assembly
and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that
the said Stephen Stephens and Amos Allifon are
not inhabitants of this district, on motion of said
complainant, by his counsel—it is ordered, that
the said defendants, Stephen Stephens and Amos
Allifon, do appear here on the first day of No-
vember term next, and enter their appearance to
the suit, and give security for performing the
decree of the Court, and that the other defendants,
Jacob Geiger and Daniel C. Brent, do not pay
away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing
to, or the estate or effects in their hands belong-
ing to the said absent defendants, Stephen Ste-
phens and Amos Allifon, until the further order
or decree of this Court; and that a copy of this
order be forthwith published for two months suc-
cessively in both of the public newspapers published
in this county, and that another copy be posted
at the front door of the Court house of the said
county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

August 27.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.

June Term, 1804.

William Hartshorne, jun. and James
Taylor, joint merchants and co-
partners, under the firm of Hart-
shorne and Taylor, complainants,
AGAINST

Amos Allifon, William H. Lyles,
Enoch M. Lyles, William Lyles,
Gen. Jacob Geiger, and Samuel
Boyd, defendants.

THE defendant Amos Allifon not having en-
tered his appearance, and given security accord-
ing to the act of Assembly and the rules of this
Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, upon affidavit, that the said Amos Allifon
is not an inhabitant of this district, on mo-
tion of said complainants, by their counsel—it is
ordered, that the said defendant, Amos Allifon,
do appear here on the first day of November
Court next, and enter his appearance to the suit
and give security for performing the decree of the
court; and that the other defendants, William
H. Lyles, Enoch M. Lyles, William Lyles, sen.,
Jacob Geiger, and Samuel Boyd, do not pay
away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing
to, or the estate or effects in their hands belong-
ing to the said absent defendant, Amos Allifon, until
the further order or decree of this court; and that
a copy of this order be forthwith published for two
months successively, in both of the public
newspapers printed in this county, and that an-
other copy be posted at the front door of the Court
House of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

Aug. 27.

FRESH FRUIT

Of a superior quality
JOHN A. BURFORD,
(Late Joseph Dyson's store, Prince street.)
Has this day received, per the brig

Neptune, from Lisbon,

ONS by the box or smaller quantity,

LEMONS soft shelled Almonds,

800 lbs. English Walnuts,

500 lbs. of preserved Prunes,

10 box And some Sweet Meats,

are in excellent order, and the best
All which ever brought to this port.

Just received, per the brig Jo-
annah, from Newburyport, a few tierces first
quality SEED POTATOES.

July 5.

TRAVELS IN GREECE.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE TRAVELS OF

Anacharsis the Younger,
IN GREECE:

During the middle of the fourth Century, before
the Christian Era,

With copious Notes and References.

BY

THE ABBE BARTHELEMY,

Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King
of France, and Member of the Royal

Academy of Inscriptions and

Belles Lettres.

Translated from the French.

First American, from the fourth London edition,

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE work now offered to the American reader
exhibits a complete view of the antiquities
manners, customs, religious ceremonies, laws,
arts, and literature of ancient Greece, at the peri-
od of its greatest splendour. A knowledge of
these has hitherto been only attainable by a labo-
rious perusal of writers who have been little soli-
citous to join entertainment with instruction.
The Travels of Anacharsis, on the contrary, are
so written, that the reader may frequently be
induced to imagine he is perusing a work of mere
amusement, invention, and fancy; till his eye
glances to the bottom of the page, when he per-
ceives there is scarcely a sentence, and not a
single fact or circumstance, but is supported by
the authority of some ancient author. The a-
marzing number of these quotations may, perhaps
at first sight, seem to have been unnecessary,
and to have more the appearance of a parade of
erudition, than to be of any real utility: but it
is to be remembered that, at the same time that
they must be highly acceptable to the man of
real learning, by enabling him to refer immedi-
ately to the original author, they are extremely
useful, nay, we may say, absolutely necessary,
even to such readers as can never be supposed to
have any intention to consult the authorities quot-
ed; as they clearly shew that such an idea, or
such a circumstance, is not merely a decoration
or the offspring of the fancy of the author, but
immediately taken from some ancient writer, and
therefore perfectly accordant to the general scope
and plan of the work.

TERMS.

I. The first Edition in America of Anacharsis's
Travels, will be comprised in four Vols octa-
vo.

II. It shall be printed on handsome wove paper
and a new type casting for the purpose. Each
Volume will contain about 400 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers, per Vol. bound
and lettered, will be 2 dollars; in boards, 1
dollar and 75 cents, to be paid on the delivery
of each Volume.

The European Edition sells at 12 dollars per
set.

IV. There shall be a handsome Map of Greece
given with the first Volume, to be executed by
one of the best Engravers.

V. Those who obtain ten Subscribers and be-
come responsible for the payment of the same
shall receive one copy gratis. The work is
now at Press, and shall be finished with all
possible dispatch.

Subscriptions to the above work
received at Robert & John Gray's book
Store, Alexandria.

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A large supply of Dr. Stoughton's
GENUINE BITTERS,

THE happy effects, and superior efficacy of
these bitters, can be testified by hundreds in Alex-
andria and its neighbourhood, during the pre-
ailing sickness last summer. We believe that
every person, who then persevered in regularly
taking them, resisted the attacks of the fever.
They brace the constitution, create appetite, di-
gest digestion, and relieve the cholera; in short,
in all complaints of the stomach and bowels they
have been proved to be eminently efficacious.
Hence, they resist malignant fevers, and are a
preventive to the ague. A course of these bit-
ters, begun now, may prove highly beneficial, as
they will gradually prepare the system to undergo
the danger of a sickly summer.

There are many counterfeits. Purchasers will
please to observe that the genuine Stoughton's
Bitters are sealed with the first letter of the Doc-
tor's surname, and full directions printed on each
bottle. Tavern keepers and liquor stores, will
find it to their advantage to use them, as from
superior strength alone they may be considered as
cost no more than the trash so often imported upon
them. They are also sold by Rapine, Conrad
and Co. Capitol Hill, City of Washington; Mr.
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